



EDUCATION IN CRISIS

Update on the State Budget Crunch

The New Math: States Cut \$22 Billion from Education; Federal Budget Fails to Respond

SPECIAL REPORT

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(Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman)

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A year ago, education was on the verge of a golden age. The bipartisan No Child Left Behind Act was moving through Congress, heralding the beginning of an unprecedented national campaign to erase decades of neglect of our worst schools through new accountability standards. A \$5.6 trillion federal budget surplus promised that resources would be available to turn around failing schools and extend the opportunity for a college education to everyone.

Times have changed. Due to state cuts, our children will see larger classes, fewer new textbooks, and postponed investments in teacher training, new technology, and school facilities. State and community college students and their families are struggling with tuition and fee hikes of 10 percent and more.

As the first full school year under the bipartisan No Child Left Behind Act begins, exemplary schools have demonstrated that they can reach the Act's ambitious goals. For reform to succeed broadly, however, an adequate level of new resources must accompany greater accountability for results.

Key Findings

A new survey of the 50 states finds that, due to budget crises spurred by a sustained recession, states have made a new round of education budget cuts to begin this fiscal year. Elementary and secondary schools must trim **\$6.8 billion** from their inflation-adjusted 2002 budgets, while colleges must make **\$2.3 billion** in cuts.

Over the two-year period studied by the Congressional staff, states have cut \$22 billion from their higher education and elementary and secondary education budgets.¹ The worst is still not over. State analysts report further budget deficits are expected, thus making mid-year cuts in 2003 and further cuts in 2004 likely.

These findings highlight the significant impact of the weak economy on our schools. They underscore the urgency for a sustained federal effort that provides significant education assistance to states and schools districts. Republicans in Congress and the Bush Administration, however, propose to increase federal education spending by less than inflation, the smallest increase in education funding in the last seven years. In fact, Republicans in Congress and the Bush Administration have proposed to cut by \$90 million federal funding for the new No Child Left Behind Act school reform law.

¹ House Committee on Education and the Workforce and Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, *Education in Crisis*, November 2001.

See also:

House Committees on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce and Senate Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, *Slamming Shut the Doors to College*, May 2002.

States Struggled with Budget Shortfalls in 2002 and 2003

State Budgets Have Been Hit Hard by the Economic Slowdown. According to the Rockefeller Institute, state tax revenue has declined now for four consecutive quarters, the decline appears to be accelerating, and declines are expected to continue.¹ A drop in retail activity has reduced sales tax revenues. Layoffs have led to declining personal income tax revenues. Corporate profits and income taxes have also fallen.

Last Year, States Faced a \$36 Billion Shortfall. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), 46 states faced a cumulative budget deficit of \$36 billion in fiscal year 2002. In 12 states, deficits exceeded 10% of general fund budgets.² (In 46 states, fiscal year 2002 ran from July 1, 2001, until June 30, 2002.)

“The last time states faced a budget crisis this deep was in the wake of recession in 1983. That led to years of higher taxes and cuts in health care and other programs. But this time the pain is likely to be deeper and more widespread.”

-Gold and Gavin,
The Wall Street Journal
October 7, 2002

Nearly every state is required by law to balance its budget. NCSL reported that 29 states cut expenditures, 20 states tapped state funds, 19 states tapped rainy day funds, and 12 states used tobacco settlement funds in fiscal year 2002.³

For this Year, States Have Had to Close a \$57 Billion Shortfall. Last spring, as they wrote their budgets for this fiscal year, states faced even more challenging conditions. According to NCSL, state revenues were projected to fall \$57 billion short of expenditures, including a \$24 billion shortfall in California alone.⁴

To balance their 2003 budgets, 26 states cut spending, 23 tapped state funds, 16 used tobacco settlement funds, 16 increased taxes, 12 tapped rainy day funds, and 12 raised fees. In fact, states raised taxes for the first time since 1994 (on a net nationwide basis).⁵

¹ Rockefeller Institute of Government, *State Tax Revenue Decline Accelerates*, September 2002.

² National Conference of State Legislatures, *State Budget and Tax Actions 2002*, August 28, 2002.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

Education Is a Top Target for State Budget Cuts

States Are Required by Law to Balance Their Budgets. Forty-nine states are required by law to balance their budget. Many of them must raise taxes or cut spending in the middle of the year, if necessary to maintain a balanced budget.

Education Is Vulnerable to Cuts. It is extremely difficult for states to close large deficits without cutting education funding because education constitutes more than one-third of state and local budgets.¹ Higher education is particularly vulnerable to cuts because many state officials believe that public colleges can offset revenue losses by raising tuition and fees.

States Cut \$13 Billion from Education in Fiscal Year 2002. In two previous reports—*Education in Crisis*, on elementary and secondary education, and *Slamming Shut the Doors to College*, on higher education—we documented nearly \$13 billion in state cuts to education in fiscal year 2002, including mid-year rescissions. (The budgets were measured against the level needed to maintain current services in the face of inflation and enrollment growth.) Those reports warned of further cuts as states continued to struggle with deficits.²

Illinois: Schools Facing \$2 Billion in further Deficits

On Monday, September 30th, the state reported its latest revenue shortfall: \$80 million in first quarter. The Illinois Budget Bureau predicts a state budget deficit that may reach as much as \$2 billion in the coming fiscal year. The state exhausted its rainy day fund in fiscal year 2002, and because of a desire not to raise tax rates in the midst of a weak economy, state spending currently is being cut across all agencies to balance the budget in fiscal year 2003. State aid to elementary, secondary, and higher education comprises 33 percent of state budget outlays.

Illinois state support for education has been cut by almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in fiscal year 2003. In inflation-adjusted terms, \$481 million was cut from the state elementary and secondary education budget in fiscal year 2003. An additional \$268 million was cut in real state aid to higher education.

Cuts in state aid come at a time when districts are unable to provide for the most basic responsibilities. Chicago, for example, closed cafeterias across the city last week to remedy a rat infestation.¹ 600 Chicago schools had to be fumigated. Over 119 Chicago schools reported rodent problems last year.

¹ *Chicago Tribune*, Rats, Mice Targeted in 600 Schools, September 28, p 1.

¹ U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, Table 32.

² House Committee on Education and the Workforce and Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, *Education in Crisis*, November 2001.

See also: House Committees on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce and Senate Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, *Slamming Shut the Doors to College*, May 2002.

New Survey: States Cut \$9 Billion from Education in 2003 Budgets

State fiscal year 2003 has now begun and the pain for education continues. A Congressional staff survey of state budget officials and analysts found extensive education cuts.

- **\$6.8 Billion in Elementary and Secondary Education Cuts.** In their 2003 budgets, 45 states cut \$6.8 billion from the funds necessary to maintain current services (see Table 1). Total state resources for K-12 education declined by 3% after inflation.
- **\$2.3 Billion in Higher Education Cuts.** In their 2003 budgets, 38 states cut \$2.3 billion from the funds necessary to maintain current services (see Table 2). Nationwide, state support per college student declined by 4% after inflation.

Neighborhood Schools See Cuts. Over 100 rural school districts in Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming have cut the academic calendar from a five-day week to a four-day week. School districts in Illinois and Massachusetts are charging \$200 fees for school bus service, music education, and kindergarten. Class size in Centennial, Minnesota has increased to 30 students per teacher.

State Colleges Raise Tuition. New data indicates that, as predicted by last May's Congressional report, tuition rose at double-digit rates at public colleges and universities across the nation. According to a *USA Today* survey, tuition and fees rose by 10% nationwide (See Table 3). Some students saw tuition increases that were even larger, including 26% at Texas A&M, 30% at Clemson University, 24% at U. Mass-Amherst, and 34% at Purdue University.¹

¹ *USA Today Survey of State Universities*, unpublished data, August 8, 2002.

More State Cuts Are Coming

Additional Cuts May Be Necessary in 2003 and 2004.

Although state fiscal year 2003 is less than three months old, revenues are below projections in many states. In some cases, they are even lower than 2001 revenues, which were themselves weakened by poor economic conditions.¹

As a result, states will be forced to make further spending cuts or raise taxes to close 2003 deficits. Montana and Nebraska are already planning special sessions to do just that. Moreover, a number of states are already projecting deficits for 2004, raising the prospect of yet another round of budget cuts next spring.

State Analysts Agree. In the Congressional staff survey, budget analysts in 30 states predicted that their state would face additional budget shortfalls in 2003, 2004, or both. Analysts in 18 states said that education was vulnerable to additional cuts.

Virginia: Huge Cuts on the Horizon

According to Virginia's Department of Budget and Planning, the state budget shortfall will reach \$1.5 billion by the fiscal year 2004. The state is currently struggling with a lingering \$216 million shortfall rolled over from last year and projects an additional \$1.3 billion shortfall in fiscal years 2003 and 2004. Last year, Virginia experienced the weakest annual revenue growth in forty years.

Governor Mark Warner has informed all state agencies and institutions of higher education that they should prepare for cuts of at least 5% next year and submit budget options that reduce aid by 7%, 11%, and 15%.

Education cuts are expected to be massive. State spending on K-12 and higher education accounts for 38% of Virginia's budget. In fiscal year 2003, education funding already has been cut by \$317 million in real dollars (\$203 million in K-12 funding and \$194 million in higher education support).

The Henry County, Virginia school board has targeted 52 staff positions for elimination to cope with revenue shortfalls. Two-year community colleges have raised tuition by 12.5%, and the flagship University of Virginia has raised tuition and fees by over \$1,500 for out-of-state students to cope with a \$25.6 million reduction in state aid.

¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *State Fiscal Conditions Continue to Deteriorate; Federal Assistance Badly Needed*, September 20, 2002.

Further Cuts Will Be Painful. State budgeters have already enacted the most painless cuts to state budgets. As the Washington-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities writes,

“States have drawn down much of their rainy day funds and available reserves. Most states have cut government administrative expenses, frozen hiring, or instituted early retirement schemes. Many states have also postponed expenses into future years, used bonds instead of current revenue to finance certain types of expenses, and/or accelerated future revenues into the current year. *There are few tactics remaining available that are not cuts in essential services such as health care, social services, and education, or tax increases.*”¹

The Center concluded, “substantial additional cuts appear to be in store when state legislatures reconvene.”²

Feds to Schools: Help Is NOT on the Way

Now Is a Critical Time for Our Schools. Last year, President Bush and congressional Republicans joined with Democrats to make unprecedented demands on our public schools. Unfortunately, the No Child Left Behind Act was followed by the worst state budget crises in a decade or longer.

Bush Proposes No New Resources for Reform. What is astounding is that President Bush and the Republican leadership in Congress are proposing only a 2.8% increase in education spending and have not signaled any willingness to adjust spending upward, even in the face of deteriorating state and local budgets. The House Republican budget even cuts \$90 million from the No Child Left Behind Act.

Education Budget Stuck in the House. Passing spending bills is its core responsibility, but the House of Representatives has not been able to pass the Republican leadership’s minimal increase. Now, the Republican leadership proposes to freeze the education funding for months or even into 2003, hoping it will be easier to pass a budget after the election. As local communities begin to put together their school budgets for next year, they have no idea how much aid to expect from the federal government. They have every reason to expect that Congressional Republicans and the President will continue to block them from getting anywhere near the level of aid needed to carryout new federal school reform mandates.

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*

Conclusion

The impact of the economy on our schools is often overlooked. However, today's report—the third in a series—documents total cuts in state support for schools and universities that now reach \$22 billion. With more cuts on the way, our children and young adults are clearly paying part of the price for the poor economy.

Only a year ago, the bipartisan No Child Left Behind Act committed additional federal resources to accompany accountability for better results and President Bush described education as his top budget priority. Now, however, the Republican budget cuts funding for education reform by \$90 million and provides a smaller-than-inflation increase for all of education. The inevitable result will be larger classes, run-down school facilities, and higher tuition nationwide.

Table 1. States Cut \$6.5 Billion from K-12 Education in Fiscal Year 2003 (in Millions)

	<u>FY 2002 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2003 Current Services</u>	<u>FY 2003 Enacted</u>	<u>Real Increase</u>
Alabama	\$2,840	\$3,003	\$2,900	-\$103
Alaska	\$717	\$758	\$739	-\$19
Arizona	\$2,600	\$2,749	\$2,600	-\$149
Arkansas	\$1,528	\$1,616	\$1,588	-\$28
California	\$29,939	\$31,657	\$30,769	-\$888
Colorado	\$2,798	\$2,959	\$2,786	-\$173
Connecticut	\$1,942	\$2,053	\$2,004	-\$49
Delaware	\$773	\$817	\$795	-\$22
District of Columbia	\$894	\$945	\$904	-\$41
Florida	\$13,073	\$13,823	\$14,174	\$351
Georgia	5,937	\$6,278	6,055	-\$223
Hawaii	\$1,483	\$1,568	\$1,547	-\$21
Idaho	\$910	\$962	\$920	-\$42
Illinois	\$5,309	\$5,614	\$5,133	-\$481
Indiana	\$3,726	\$3,940	\$3,721	-\$219
Iowa	\$1,932	\$2,043	\$1,966	-\$77
Kansas	\$2,333	\$2,467	\$2,320	-\$147
Kentucky	\$2,800	\$2,961	\$2,863	-\$98
Louisiana	\$2,703	\$2,858	\$2,696	-\$162
Maine	\$932	\$985	\$966	-\$19
Maryland	\$2,940	\$3,109	\$3,100	-\$9
Massachusetts	\$4,154	\$4,392	\$4,131	-\$261
Michigan	\$11,248	\$11,893	\$11,490	-\$403
Minnesota	\$4,845	\$5,123	\$5,299	\$176
Mississippi	\$1,772	\$1,874	\$1,890	\$16
Missouri	\$9,078	\$9,599	\$8,027	-\$1,572
Montana	\$556	\$588	\$546	-\$42
Nebraska	\$808	\$854	\$824	-\$30
Nevada	\$1,549	\$1,638	\$1,574	-\$64
New Hampshire	\$924	\$977	\$975	-\$2
New Jersey	\$5,771	\$6,102	\$5,888	-\$214
New Mexico	\$1,782	\$1,884	\$1,789	-\$95
New York	\$17,963	\$18,994	\$18,592	-\$402
North Carolina	\$5,828	\$6,162	\$5,914	-\$248
North Dakota	\$310	\$328	\$323	-\$5
Ohio	\$6,786	\$7,175	\$7,123	-\$52
Oklahoma	\$1,962	\$2,075	\$2,040	-\$35
Oregon	\$2,310	\$2,443	--	--
Pennsylvania	\$6,728	\$7,114	\$6,951	-\$163
Rhode Island	\$707	\$748	\$739	-\$9
South Carolina	\$2,016	\$2,132	\$1,996	-\$136
South Dakota	\$341	\$361	\$341	-\$20
Tennessee	\$2,634	\$2,785	\$2,698	-\$87
Texas	\$12,357	\$13,066	\$13,434	\$368
Utah	\$2,349	\$2,484	\$2,290	-\$194
Vermont	\$985	\$1,042	\$1,040	-\$2
Virginia	\$3,896	\$4,120	\$3,917	-\$203
Washington	\$5,092	\$5,384	\$5,154	-\$230
West Virginia	\$1,457	\$1,541	\$1,531	-\$10
Wisconsin	\$4,591	\$4,854	\$4,774	-\$80
Wyoming	\$117	\$124	\$95	-\$29
TOTAL	\$200,801	\$212,321	\$205,550	-\$6,771

Table 2. State Cuts to Higher Education in Fiscal Year 2003 (in Millions)

	<u>FY 2002 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2003 Current Services</u>	<u>FY 2003 Enacted</u>	<u>Real Increase</u>
Alabama	\$1,115	\$1,181	\$1,148	-\$33
Alaska	\$203	\$215	\$211	-\$4
Arizona	\$766	\$811	\$789	-\$22
Arkansas	\$524	\$555	\$522	-\$33
California	\$9,780	\$10,360	\$9,759	-\$601
Colorado	\$750	\$794	\$798	\$4
Connecticut	\$565	\$598	\$584	-\$14
Delaware	\$197	\$209	\$203	-\$6
District of Columbia	\$46	\$49	\$52	\$3
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	\$1,743	\$1,846	\$1,724	-\$122
Hawaii	\$674	\$714	\$709	-\$5
Idaho	\$229	\$243	\$213	-\$30
Illinois	\$2,642	\$2,799	\$2,531	-\$268
Indiana	\$1,312	\$1,390	\$1,453	\$63
Iowa	\$640	\$678	\$625	-\$53
Kansas	\$705	\$747	\$705	-\$42
Kentucky	\$1,143	\$1,211	\$1,134	-\$77
Louisiana	\$1,080	\$1,144	\$1,103	-\$41
Maine	\$224	\$237	\$231	-\$6
Maryland	\$961	\$1,018	\$967	-\$51
Massachusetts	\$1,005	\$1,065	\$990	-\$75
Michigan	\$1,929	\$2,043	\$1,938	-\$105
Minnesota	\$1,390	\$1,472	\$1,430	-\$42
Mississippi	\$663	\$702	\$725	\$23
Missouri	\$825	\$874	\$876	\$2
Montana	\$151	\$160	\$146	-\$14
Nebraska	\$516	\$547	\$457	-\$90
Nevada	\$347	\$368	\$371	\$3
New Hampshire	104	\$110	109	-\$1
New Jersey	\$1,292	\$1,369	\$1,336	-\$33
New Mexico	\$602	\$638	\$602	-\$36
New York	\$5,778	\$6,120	\$6,197	\$77
North Carolina	\$2,348	\$2,487	\$2,426	-\$61
North Dakota	\$180	\$190	\$183	-\$7
Ohio	\$2,444	\$2,589	\$2,592	\$3
Oklahoma	\$819	\$868	\$851	-\$17
Oregon	\$755	\$800	--	--
Pennsylvania	\$1,903	\$2,016	\$1,877	-\$139
Rhode Island	\$175	\$185	\$169	-\$16
South Carolina	\$895	\$948	\$852	-\$96
South Dakota	\$132	\$140	\$138	-\$2
Tennessee	\$1,084	\$1,148	\$1,154	\$6
Texas	\$4,963	\$5,257	\$4,937	-\$320
Utah	\$875	\$927	\$883	-\$44
Vermont	\$71	\$75	\$75	\$0
Virginia	\$1,420	\$1,504	\$1,310	-\$194
Washington	\$1,364	\$1,445	\$1,370	-\$75
West Virginia	\$437	\$463	\$446	-\$17
Wisconsin	\$1,031	\$1,092	\$1,033	-\$59
Wyoming	\$240	\$254	\$244	-\$10
TOTAL	\$60,042	\$63,600	\$61,178	-\$2,422

Table 3. Tuition and Fee Increases at Selected Universities (In-State)

<u>State</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Alabama	University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	\$3,292	<u>\$3,556</u>	8%
Alabama	Auburn University Main Campus	\$3,380	<u>\$3,784</u>	12%
Alaska	University of Alaska, Anchorage	\$2,206	\$2,320	5%
Arizona	University of Arizona	\$2,486	<u>\$2,583</u>	4%
Arizona	Arizona State University-Main Campus	\$2,534	\$2,656	5%
Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Main Campus (Fayetteville)	\$3,880	\$4,456	15%
California	UCLA	\$4,236	\$4,225	0%
California	UC Berkeley	\$4,047	\$4,201	4%
Colorado	University of Colorado at Boulder	\$3,357	\$3,566	6%
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	\$5,824	\$6,046	4%
Delaware	University of Delaware	\$5,290	\$5,640	7%
Florida	University of Florida	\$2,444	\$2,581	6%
Florida	Florida State University	\$2,513	\$2,684	7%
Georgia	University of Georgia	\$3,393	\$3,616	7%
Georgia	Georgia State University	\$3,292	\$3,472	5%
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Manoa	\$3,252	\$3,348	3%
Idaho	Idaho State University	\$3,324	\$3,686	11%
Illinois	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$5,795	\$6,748	16%
Illinois	Illinois State University	\$4,478	<u>\$5,037</u>	12%
Indiana	Indiana University-Bloomington	\$4,734	\$5,315	12%
Indiana	Purdue University-Main Campus	\$4,164	<u>\$5,580</u>	34%
Iowa	Iowa State University	\$3,279	\$3,901	19%
Iowa	University of Iowa	\$3,522	\$4,191	19%
Kansas	Kansas State University	\$2,835	\$3,444	21%
Kansas	University of Kansas Main Campus	\$2,884	\$3,484	21%
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	\$3,735	\$4,469	20%
Louisiana	Louisiana State Univ & Ag & Mech & Hebert Laws Ctr	\$3,468	\$3,536	2%
Maine	University of Maine	\$5,117	\$5,440	6%
Maryland	University of Maryland-College Park	\$5,341	\$5,670	6%
Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts-Amherst	\$5,212	\$6,482	24%
Michigan	Michigan State University	\$5,627	\$6,101	8%
Michigan	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	\$6,935	\$7,485	8%
Minnesota	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	\$5,542	\$6,280	13%
Mississippi	University of Mississippi Main Campus	\$3,626	\$3,916	8%
Missouri	University of Missouri-Columbia	\$4,887	\$5,552	14%
Montana	Montana State University-Bozeman	\$3,381	\$3,807	13%
Montana	The University of Montana-Missoula	\$3,515	\$3,845	9%
Nebraska	University of Nebraska at Lincoln	\$3,760	\$4,115	9%
Nevada	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	\$2,481	\$2,616	5%
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire-Main Campus	\$7,790	\$8,130	4%
New Jersey	Rutgers University-New Brunswick	\$6,654	\$7,308	10%
New Mexico	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	\$3,026	\$3,169	5%
New York	SUNY at Buffalo	\$4,790	\$4,850	1%
New York	SUNY at Stony Brook	\$4,095	\$4,185	2%
N. Carolina	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$3,277	\$3,856	18%
N. Dakota	University of North Dakota-Main Campus	\$3,262	\$3,662	12%
Ohio	Ohio State University-Main Campus	\$4,788	\$5,691	19%
Ohio	Ohio University-Main Campus	\$5,493	\$6,336	15%
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	\$2,713	\$2,860	5%

Table 3 (Cont.). Tuition and Fee Increases at Selected Universities (In-State)

<u>State</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Oregon	University of Oregon	\$4,321	\$4,374	1%
Penn	Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	\$7,396	\$8,382	13%
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	\$5,386	\$5,854	9%
S. Carolina	University of South Carolina at Columbia	\$4,162	\$4,984	20%
S. Carolina	Clemson University	\$4,490	\$5,834	30%
S. Dakota	University of South Dakota	\$3,884	\$4,131	6%
Tennessee	The University of Tennessee	\$3,784	\$4,056	7%
Texas	Texas A & M University	\$3,525	\$4,458	26%
Texas	The University of Texas at Austin	\$4,306	\$4,587	7%
Utah	Utah State University	\$2,590	\$2,898	12%
Vermont	University of Vermont And State Agricultural Coll	<u>\$8,665</u>	\$8,974	4%
Virginia	University of Virginia-Main Campus	\$4,416	\$4,780	8%
Virginia	Virginia Polytechnic Institute And State Univ	\$3,664	\$3,936	7%
Washington	University of Washington-Seattle Campus	\$3,977	\$4,636	17%
Washington	Washington State University	\$4,239	\$4,520	7%
W. Virginia	West Virginia University	\$2,948	\$3,240	10%
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison	\$4,089	\$4,470	9%
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	\$2,808	\$2,997	7%
Average		\$4,143	\$4,576	10%

Source: *USA Today* Survey of State Universities, August 8, 2002

NOTES FOR TABLES 1 AND 2

Based on a congressional staff survey of state budget offices and independent state budget analysts. Specific sources available upon request. Elementary and secondary education figures assume a growth in per-pupil expenditures of 5.3% (U.S. Department of Education, *Projections of Education Statistics Until 2011*, Table 33) and enrollment growth of 0.4% (*Projections of Education Statistics Until 2012*, Table 1). Higher education figures assume higher education cost inflation of 4.8% and enrollment growth of 1.1% (*Higher Education Price Index, Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac 2002-03*). Florida did not provide higher education figures. North Dakota operates on a biennial budget; figures include a mid-year rescission of 1% to higher education. Oregon operates on a biannual budget process and has not yet enacted an FY 2003 budget, so its figures were excluded from totals. Texas's fiscal year runs from September 1 until August 30th; funds for FY 2003 were appropriated in May 2001. Wyoming's two-year fiscal cycle began on July 1, 2002.